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The

March, 1954

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Cornell Countryman



Farm and
Home Week
Special!



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Spring is for...the Young in Heart

Spring is for turning the soil, for putting seeds into the ground. Spring is for setting to action the plans made when snow covered the fields.

Spring is for youth—and for all who are young in heart. Give them high purposes and good tools with which to work, and young and old alike will do a good job.

Such philosophy applies to farming, particularly soil conservation farming. Many an experienced, successful farmer has changed to soil-conserving methods—and been even more successful. The

Give a youngster high purposes and good tools to work with — and you've started him on the road to success.

young farmer—on the other hand—simply begins farming the conservation way, because he wants his land to be good while he's farming it—and good enough to be worth leaving for someone else when he's ready to quit farming.

All of us, working together, can make a lot of soil conservation progress with young farmers—if we teach them young and teach them well.

J O H N D E E R E · M O L I N E · I L L .

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BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

March, 1954

Which are More Profitable, Layers or Broilers?

Are you trying to decide whether to raise broilers or layers? I'm a poor one to tell you. I'm prejudiced in favor of layers. Just the same, I'll take a whirl at it.

Broilers: If you are in a thinly populated area where there is little or no market for eggs, but where you have access to a poultry dressing or packing plant, then you have just about got to raise broilers. Broilers have some advantages. Frequently you can get credit on feed up to the time the birds are marketed. With layers it is more difficult to get credit because it takes much longer to get a cash return on the layers. If you like to brood chicks but don't like to pack eggs, broilers are your best bet.

I believe if I were going to raise broilers, I would want to put up large efficient houses. I would never use batteries or cages for raising broilers. I would try to raise a flock of broilers, sell them all off, get every chicken off the place, clean up and start another lot.

I would buy the kind of chick the packing plant wants. I would get a fast growing, fast feathering, meat type New Hampshire, Barred Cross, White Rock or White Broiler Cross.

Broilers are a risky business, you can make some money on one flock and lose it on the next. I think you want to have your mind prepared for that kind of a situation before you start. The broiler business is here to stay.

Layers: If you are able to finance your chicks and feed through until the birds are laying, I think layers

in many areas are the best proposition. This is particularly true where there is a good demand for market eggs and good facilities for getting them to market either directly or through some good egg dealers or cooperative egg marketing organization. Almost all of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New England and most of the seaboard states are good states in which to raise layers. You do not need as good houses for layers as you do broilers. You do not need as much labor efficiency in brooding your chicks for layers as for broilers because you are only brooding a small part of the year.

Even in a poor egg price year, if you have White Leghorns that will lay twelve months to fifteen months, they will usually lay at least a quarter to a half of their eggs during a period of fairly high egg prices and you can recover any losses experienced during periods of low egg prices. I think that layers are a more stable enterprise year in and year out than broilers. Once you are under motion, you have an income every week in the year. I believe that if we get into an economic recession in this country, people will cut down on the consumption of broilers more than they cut down on the consumption of eggs.

Combination—Broilers and Layers: Quite a few poultrymen raise broilers in their brooder houses in between raising flocks of pullets for layers. This has worked out pretty well for some poultrymen but I think that it is absolutely imperative to know where you are going to sell the broilers before you make plans to start them.



Buy High Quality Chicks: I believe that whether you are raising broilers or layers, it pays to buy chicks that are well bred to do the job expected of them and it doesn't pay to skimp on the price because the cost of the feed, your labor, your overhead and equipment are much higher in cost than the extra price of the very best chicks you can find.

Good luck to you.

Monroe C. Babcock

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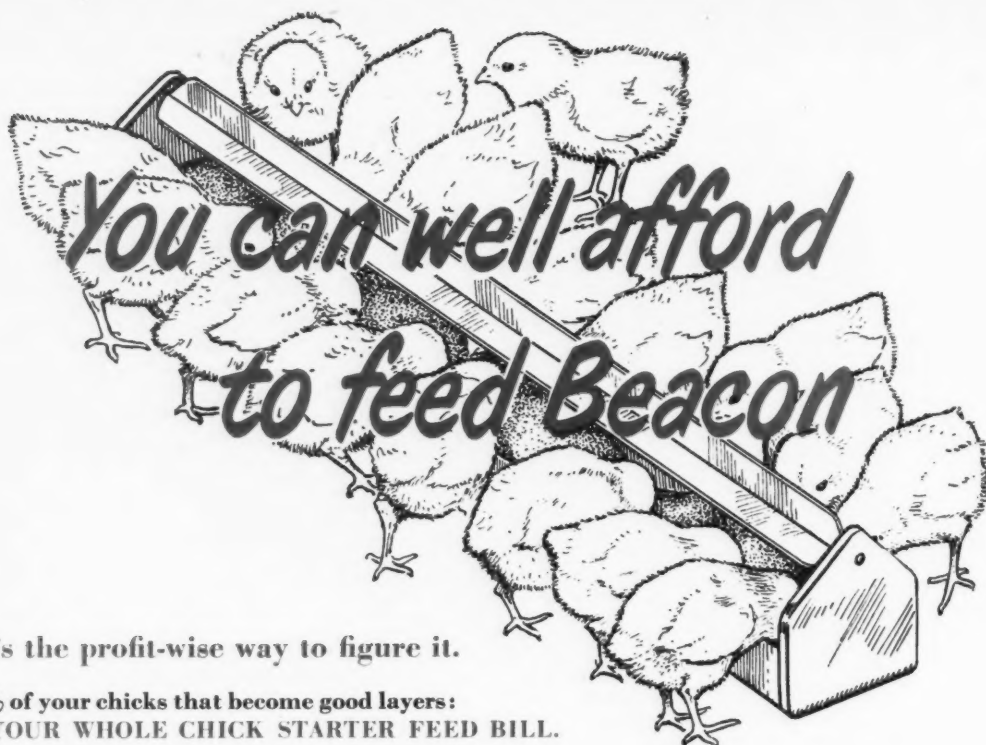
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THERE'S MORE TO MILK THAN DRINKING IT . . .

For dairy farmers and for future dairy farmers, the price of milk is a very important consideration. They realize that they must work together for fair pricing—fair to the public, fair to themselves. In this way, by forming their own local cooperatives, they are able to obtain their fair share of the national income.

The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., was founded as a Federation of these cooperatives in 1937. It is now made up of fifty-eight dairy-men-controlled organizations, who elect officers to serve them and the cause of fair milk pricing.

SEVENTEEN YEARS OF SERVICE

For seventeen years your Bargaining Agency has worked for improved milk marketing.

To bring orderly marketing methods out of the disorder of the late 1930's, it applied for a Federal-State milk marketing order. As changes were needed in this order, it worked to make them beneficial to dairymen. It asked for hearings, obtained the facts and provided the needed witnesses to verify them. It fought for these changes in the courts; it carried cases as high as the Supreme Court of the United States itself. It worked constantly to protect the interests of each individual member against the opposition of unfriendly interests.

Throughout all this time, your Agency kept milk producers informed of its work and the facts behind milk pricing. There were two main methods of doing this; maintaining constant contacts with dairymen through their own organization meetings; and distributing to them their own publication, **The Metropolitan Milk Producers' News**, which now goes to 40,000 homes.

WORK OF YOUR AGENCY TODAY

New amendments to the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order are inevitable as conditions change. Your Agency works to make these changes favorable to YOU, the dairy farmer or future dairy farmer.

In addition, your Agency supports causes which benefit you. As an example, take the Milk for Health milk sales promotion program. This organization collects funds for the work of the American Dairy Association and market daily councils recognized by the National Dairy Council. Your Agency supports it enthusiastically.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP YOUR AGENCY

As one person you can do little to maintain fair milk prices. As a present or future member of a local cooperative, joined with other cooperatives in the Bargaining Agency, you can elect officers who will work for your best interests.

There are three concrete things you can do:

1. **Drink more milk, and use more milk products.**
2. Support the constructive work of your agency.
3. **Support Milk for Health** and other programs which build a constructive agriculture.

For further information on your Agency, or if you wish to receive the Metropolitan Milk Producers' News, write:

**Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers'
Bargaining Agency, Inc.**

Room 118, Onondaga Hotel .

Syracuse 2, New York

MARCH, 1954

3



What happens when your fields defrost?

Watch what happens when your fields defrost. Does melting snow disappear *vertically*, downwards into your soil? If so, you have good water storage . . . good protection against next summer's dry spells. Or does it disappear *laterally*, into gullies, creeks, or river? Then something is wrong underneath. Next summer's dry spells will hurt you. Your soil lacks storage capacity.

Most farm land needs increased capacity to store water. We must open the pores by mixing in surface trash, crop residues, and manure.

Two outstanding machines make the job easy and profitable: the NEW IDEA stalk and vine shredder,

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The Cornell Countryman

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Cover Story

The Cornell Countryman extends a hearty welcome to each and every visitor to our campus during this Special Week. It is our sincere hope that everyone will find the occasion both enlightening and entertaining.

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Vol. LI—No. 5 *26*

MARCH, 1954



"It's here—that Good G.L.F. Seed"

CARLOADS of grass seed are arriving daily at G.L.F. Service Agencies . . . and planting time is just around the corner. So be ready to go as soon as the weather breaks . . . Get your seed now.

This is "the year" to put in any new seedings you've been planning. Seed is about the best quality it has ever been and prices are generally lower than they have been in several years. For instance, some alfalfas are down \$14 a bushel from last year, and some clovers are as much as \$45 a bushel lower.

Don't Gamble With Seed—The difference in cost between the best and poorest seed is

usually only a few cents an acre. But the difference in yield can amount to hundreds of dollars. That certainly is something to consider in '54 because it takes bumper yields to pay for high priced land, labor, and machinery.

For Lower Feed Bills—The most practical way to cut feed bills is with higher yielding meadows and lusher, longer-lasting pastures. So shoot for those extra yields with dependable seed from G.L.F.—a leader for 33 years in providing the best available seed to Northeast farmers.

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Editorial Opinion

You -- "With Ag Student Written All Over Your Face"*



It is indeed unfortunate that relations between the Ag and (to a lesser extent) the Home Ec Schools and the rest of the campus are not as harmonious as they should be.

While the geographical location of the upper-campus contributes to the feeling of departmentalism, part of the situation is due to a poor public relations job by the upper campus and to the biased attitude of some lower-campus students towards those from a different background.

The Ag School is a closely-knit group and by and large remains separate from lower-campus organizations and courses. Because of this concentration on upper-campus activities, the Ag and (again to a lesser extent) the Home Ec Schools are not well represented in campus affairs, considering their numbers. When the upper-campus students become better known and represented, a large step will have been taken towards the betterment of student relations and towards a more integrated campus.

Agriculture and its related fields have been, and probably will continue to be, a smaller segment of the American Economy politically. Therefore it is highly important that those in agriculture do their best to make the rest of the population realize the basic importance of agriculture.

This applies particularly to those

of you who are upper-campus students at Cornell University. Not only will you be the future leaders in agriculture, but you now have the opportunity to associate with other lower-campus students who will be the future leaders in their fields. It is your responsibility to see that they go away with an early respect for agriculture and that they realize that the College of Agriculture is far more than a "Cow College". Certainly, the Ag school is second to none of the Colleges on campus in regard to size and quality of its physical plant.

Many people don't realize the strides that agriculture has taken in the past 20 years that have brought the individual farmer to a position equal, economically and socially to the rest of society, and that have tremendously improved his education. You have a great opportunity to improve the future relations of agriculture—an opportunity that is not being exploited.

Let's get out in the Student Council and other campus elections and push some men for membership in office. It's about time that the upper-campus shed its complacency and became an integral part of campus life, and at the same time, established the up-to-date public relations that agriculture should have.

Dana Dalrymple

**Cornell Daily Sun February 15, 1954*

Swan Song

With the publication of this issue, the 1953-1954 staff of the COUNTRYMAN concludes its term of office. We hope that during the past year we have brought you an improved and more enjoyable magazine.

The job of publishing a magazine, even a small one as this, is a demanding and challenging one.

Only with the co-operation of the entire staff—Business Board, Editorial, and Art and Photography, has it been possible to bring this publication to you.

For the help of the staff, especially Ken Bell—Business Manager, I give my thanks. To the new officers and staff, the best of luck.

Dana Dalrymple

MARCH, 1954

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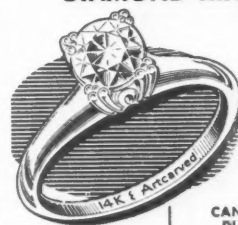
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Cornell's
43rd
FARM and HOME
WEEK
March 22-26

MEETING TODAY'S NEEDS AND TOMORROW'S CHALLENGE

A BIG CORNELL WELCOME TO ALL OF YOU. This is your Farm and Home Week. You have more than 500 events to choose from.

STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN. Exhibits, demonstrations, talks—they offer facts on production practices and scientific research that will help you beat today's price-cost squeeze and make the farm a better place to live.

There are problems we must face together. Surplus production is serious but future food requirements point to a solution. Our population grows by one person every 12 seconds. Three hundred more mouths to feed every hour!

While meeting today's needs, we should keep in mind tomorrow's challenge. Farm and Home Week is an opportune time to consider present and future needs.

New York State College of Agriculture

A unit of the State University of New York

Cornell University

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 11, 1954

Mr. Dana G. Dalrymple
Editor
The Cornell Countryman
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Dalrymple:

It is a privilege and an honor to have this opportunity to send greetings and a message to the farm people of New York State on the occasion of Cornell University's 43rd Annual Farm and Home Week.

Such Farm and Home Weeks are immensely valuable because they make it possible for farm people and students of agriculture to increase their knowledge and awareness of the latest developments in agriculture and home economics.

They are a spur to efficiency, and greater efficiency is needed in agriculture. It is needed to help farmers combat the present cost-price squeeze. It is needed to help us prepare for the production requirements of the future when farmers will face the task of providing better diets for a steadily rising population.

Efficiency is a goal that we can, and must, seek through all of our farm programs. It is largely the job of research and education to promote agricultural efficiency, but we can never get the job done unless we tie in all our program efforts to this common end.

Our price programs, for example, must not freeze production in uneconomic patterns. They must provide incentive and opportunity for reasonable production adjustments. Our programs must not destroy outlets for farm commodities by artificially pricing them so high they cannot compete successfully in the market place against synthetic substitutes and other products.

The basic present and long-range needs of American agriculture are to produce more efficiently, to reduce costs, to improve quality, and to expand markets.

The farm program proposals made by President Dwight D. Eisenhower January 11 are designed to further these aims.



2.

He proposes that all price-supported commodities be placed on a fair and comparable basis by applying the new or modernized parity formula to all of them beginning January 1, 1956. To make sure that the changeover to modernized parity would be gradual, the change in parity level would be limited to not more than 5 percentage points per year.

He urges that the present excess reserves of wheat, cotton, vegetable oils, and possibly some dairy products, be frozen—or insulated—or set aside from the market in order to give the new program a chance to work.

He asks for an increase in CCC borrowing authority from \$6.75 billion to \$8.5 billion to continue supports on basic commodities through 1954.

He recommends that trade missions be sent abroad to expand foreign markets and that other practicable methods be adopted to increase foreign sales of farm goods.

This is a sound, practical program. It has been worked out with the active cooperation of thousands of farmers and farm leadership and with the advice of farm organizations and agricultural institutions.

The existing price support program is not working satisfactorily. It cannot be made to work in a peacetime economy. It is resulting in ever-growing surpluses and ever-increasing consumer resentment. It is breaking down agricultural efficiency and incentives for progress.

I am sure that the farmers of New York State will consider these proposals on their merits, and having considered them will let their voices be heard.

This is how we can all play our part in "Meeting Tomorrow's Needs and Today's Challenge."

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Ezra Taft Benson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ezra" being particularly prominent.

Ezra Taft Benson
Secretary of Agriculture

MARCH, 1954



—Olivier

Every morning there are seven thousand more people in the U. S. Every time you tear a page off the calendar there are 250 thousand more and at the end of each year we have approximately two and a half million more mouths to feed. At the same time the limits upon potentially productive agricultural land have become established and we are approaching the first stages of a condition which Europe has known for nearly three hundred years and Asia for three thousand years . . . more and more people and only so much productive agricultural land.

One result of these pressures, which have scarcely begun, is a trend toward a more intensive and more productive agriculture. Probably only ten per cent of our farmers could properly be called efficient, productive, topnotch farmers. Perhaps thirty per cent are pretty good and the remaining sixty per cent (including, of course, the fibre and tobacco and industrial raw material producers) scarcely produce more food than they consume.

Potential Production

The food potential of this country based upon a highly productive agriculture is enormous. Simply on the reasonably productive agricultural land now under cultivation we could, under an agriculture as good as that of ten per cent of our farmers, feed *three times* our present population at existing dietary standards. If we pushed into the realm of marginal land and made it highly

Exclusive!

Message From Malabar

by Louis Bromfield

productive, the potential is enormously increased. And beyond that lie the hillsides and wastelands which, under population pressures such as those existing in Java, India, China and Japan, could be put into production. Today there is really no reason to use such land or even so-called marginal land beyond the production of livestock on a grass basis.

The Law of Industry

The law which has made our industry the greatest and most prosperous and productive in the world is a fairly simple law to the effect that the more you produce per man-hour, per dollar invested, per unit, per machine, the lower the costs and the bigger the profit potential. Exactly the same rule applies to agriculture. The more a farmer raises per acre, per man hour, per gallon of gas, per machine, per dollar invested, the less his product will cost him and the bigger will be his margin of profit and security. The fact is that our agriculture is always in trouble, save in times of inflationary prices, because there are too many farmers, farming five acres to produce what they should produce on one.

Mounting Profits

At our own Malabar Farm we had three problems or rather three stages of development: (1) the arresting of soil erosion and water runoff, (2) the building of topsoils and productive land from soils which had been abused to the point of abandonment, (3) the production of optimum yields per acre of all crops from pasture to corn. We have been in the third stage for five years or more and the evidence speaks for itself in steadily lowering costs and steadily mounting profits as the production per acre rises along with the fertility. The greater the potential fertility in

terms of soil structure, organic material and general soil *life*, the bigger the returns also from the use of fertilizer and irrigation. We have been steadily farming less and less acreage and getting higher and higher production and profits by giving the smaller acreage everything we've got.

It seems inevitable that the farmers of the future who will not only be prosperous but even survive at a decent level of living, will follow more and more this rule of intensive farming. One of the most disastrous practices in the past was that when prices were high, a farmer who was raising fifty per cent of his potential at home, bought or farmed more and more land instead of doubling the yield on the land he already had. This was horizontal rather than vertical expansion. The farmer doubled his costs all around without getting any higher yield per acre and when prices slipped he was in trouble, and sometimes even lost his farm.

Looking Ahead

These steady increases in production per acre are, of course, founded upon the valuable research and experiment carried out within the past generation or less in the field of agriculture and specifically in the field of soils. Today courses in agronomy and economics supplement each other and no young student could do better than to recognize this fact and specialize simultaneously in the two fields with full understanding and recognition of their interrelationship. Of course, plenty of emphasis on chemistry would be no loss, in a world which becomes more and more a world and a universe which is being explained in terms and patterns of chemistry. I only wish today that I were a college student in order to take advantage in the planning and co-ordination of such a program.



Livestock parade of years gone by.

Farm and Home Week

Half A Century Ago . . .

**Actually, the event traces
its history back to 1893.
Then, it was Farmers' Week, but
the inclusion of women is not all
that's happened since the early days.**

by R. H. Wheeler
(Chairman for 32 years)

Curiously enough, the birth of Farm and Home, or Farmers' Week as it was originally called, was very closely associated with the early field experiment extension work of the College of Agriculture. Indeed it was the work of some grape growers that lead to our present Farm and Home Week.

Self-Help Idea

In 1893 a group of vineyardists of Chautauqua County asked the college to conduct some experiments in their vineyards. The following year a bill was introduced in the state legislature, appropriating \$16,000, one-half of which was to be expended by the Cornell Experiment Station in work in horticulture in western New York. L. H. Bailey, then professor of horticulture,

was put in charge of this experiment extension work and such splendid results were attained that in the few years following, the appropriations were increased and the subject matter and the area enlarged to cover the agriculture of the entire state.

The self-help idea, helping farmers to help themselves, which so thoroughly permeates every nook of our present day extension service, was one of the fundamental principals of this early work. By 1898 hundreds of farmers had been enrolled to conduct certain tests or experiments and it was seen that in order to secure for the agriculture of the state the most good from these experiments the results must be brought together, compiled, and distributed. And so soon after 1900

the Agricultural Experimenters' League of New York was formed. As the league developed an annual meeting was held to which the members brought their reports and discussed them and had added to their program speeches by members of the college and experiment station staff.

Farmers' Week Growth

In 1907 this annual meeting was considered of sufficient importance and of such state-wide interest to have it opened to other than members. And so in 1908 we had our first Farmers' Week in New York State, which was also the first in the East and one of the first in the whole country. The Experimenters' League continued as an organization holding its business meeting at the time of Farmers' Week until 1914, when, with the growth of the extension work of the college and the development of the Farm Bureaus, there seemed to be no further need of keeping the organization together as such.

In 1908 the attendance was placed at eight hundred while in 1914 it had climbed to about thirty-five hundred. In 1908 there were ninety-nine events scheduled on the program. These were mainly lectures, a few round tables with a few departmental exhibits, but practically no entertainment features. By 1914 four hundred and sixteen events were on the program with a large number of demonstrations and round tables, practice periods, exhibits and entertainments, and these latter features have continued to play an important part in the Farmers' Week programs in recent years.

Cultural Aspects

In fact the present tendency seems to be to lessen the number of technical subject-matter lectures. The readings of prose and poetry, illustrated lectures on travel in foreign countries, lecture recitals on folk songs, concerts and musicals, all have a part in bringing to the people some of the niceties of life

(Continued on page 34)

Modern Missionaries

A one-month course at Cornell
combines agriculture with missionary work.

by Conrad Oliven '53

An adult group is assembling in a visual aids classroom on campus. The lecturer, thoughtfully blowing smoke rings, speculates about the people and the distant lands from which they have come as they fill the room.

The professor speaks softly but firmly, "In getting ideas across, first define your audience, then decide the kind of change you wish to produce, and finally, decide how you are going to bring the change about. Don't think of materials until this step."

The One-Month School

Other professors are discussing the crossbreeding of cattle, the effect of daylight length on vegetable production, the migration of young people from rural to urban areas, family life, and nutrition and health.

That's a fair sampling of what goes on at the annual, one-month school for missionaries at Cornell. These short courses are specially designed for furloughed missionaries, who come to Cornell from all corners of the world with questions about repairing wooden clocks, building bee hives, and boosting wheat yields.

One of the best equipped and largest centers for missionary training, Cornell makes no attempt to influence religious objectives. But missionaries, returning to remote Venezuelan hills and dense African jungles, have been influenced to realize that evangelism by itself does not cater to sick souls when stomachs are hungry.

When they are challenged by native superstition — "Eating eggs causes sterility" or "Evil spirits of the night bring sickness"—mission-

aries are most apt to recall the advice of the professor who said, "First define your audience."

Bill Hackett studied rural sociology last term. His Christian mission is on a dirt road in the Shan hills east of Mandalay and separated by only twenty miles of wilderness from Chinese guerilla bands. His mission workers are in contact with Burmese, Shan, Chinese, Indian, Intha, Taungyo, Danu, Black Karen, Lisu, Red Karen, Padaung, Yinbaw, Brec, and Taughtu. All these tribes speak different dialects and have different customs. Born and raised in Burma, Hackett admits, "If we're to win the confidence of these people, we have to reach them on their own ground."

A Pioneer In Liberia

Graduating from Cornell in 1942, Fenton Sands arrived in Liberia three years later, after a hitch with the Air Force. Until that time practically nothing had been done in the way of scientific farming on Liberian mission stations.

When Cuttington College was opened five years ago in Liberia, Sands, with native help, cleared 1,500 acres of virgin bush, including stretches of bewitched "Devil Bush," for commercial plantings of cocoa, coffee, and oil palms. He also set up experimental plots of new crop and fruit varieties. Beginning with a thousand day-old chicks flown in from the States and a kerosene incubator, he has distributed improved strains of poultry throughout Liberia. At the College he teaches botany, general science, and tropical gardening. This one-man, three-pronged approach of extension demonstration, resident teaching, and crop research is rapidly setting up Cuttington as the

With a sandaled head man directing operations, native workers ready part of the 1,500 acres at Cuttington College in Liberia for cocoa planting. Little scientific farming had been attempted on Liberian mission stations before Fenton Sands arrived.



largest agricultural mission center in Africa.

While his wife, Dorothy, studied home economics and rural education here last term, Fenton took a half-year "furlough" from his furlough at Cornell to make detailed studies of cocoa and coffee plantations in Costa Rica with Dr. Damon Boynton of the pomology department. He's now finishing up his research on campus before returning to Cuttington in July.

Philosophy Altered

The intensive short course, and a special one-year course of a broader scope, do not, on the other hand, qualify missionaries as technically trained agriculturists. The instruction supplements their previous training, and the wide selection of courses is designed to give them an appreciation for rural life, which was lacking in most instances not too many years ago.

At the turn of the century, a minister, touring the world's mission schools, reported that they were "grotesquely unfitting (native) students for life among their own people." It was not until 1930, however, when John R. Mott founded Agricultural Missions, Inc., that a gradual change in thinking became evident. Agricultural Missions brought to the attention of mission administrators the numerical preponderance of rural people. Eighty per cent of all Asians, Africans, and Latin Americans lived in rural areas. They were either hungry or starving, and did not know how to help themselves. It was during this period that an African missionary voiced a need that has become the present Point Four slogan: "Help people to help themselves."

Fame for Cornell

True enough, the change in philosophy toward a comprehensive approach to rural communities came slowly. John Mott, credited with being "the chief instrument in modernizing missionary work," coordinated the activities of fifty mission boards and societies. Since 1933, Agricultural Missions has been servicing the Rural Missions Cooperating Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference, an arrangement that has guaranteed full cooperation with the mission boards.



Fenton Sands in Liberia purchased 1,000 baby chicks from the United States. While a native watches the grown flock scratch for feed, a student of Sands' examines one of the roosters. Poultry has been distributed throughout Liberia from this original flock.

Cornell has constantly been brought to the attention of missionaries in 48 countries by Agricultural Missions, whose direct contacts today number well over 2,000 missionaries in the field. With Agricultural Missions acting as go-between, nearly half of them have studied at Cornell at one time or another. Cornell professors, volunteering their time for the short courses, have found the response gratifying. Said rural sociologist W. A. Anderson, "These fellows know what they're here for; they follow a very purposeful program."

In a trip through India and the Near East in 1950, Dr. Walter Dodds, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, found that Cornell-trained missionaries predominated two to one. On tour, he formulated plans for providing furloughed missionaries a "comfortable and reasonable place" to live while studying at Cornell.

Catherine Street Haven

Dr. Dodds discussed the idea with friends upon his return that fall, and soon received the first \$25 contribution for a building lot from a Mormon, the second from a Roman Catholic. In a voluntary drive, Cornell faculty members shared one-tenth of the cost. An anonymous gift financed the bulk of the \$70,000 project and a year later

the doors of the five-apartment building on Catherine Street were opened to the first missionaries and their families on a first-come, first-serve basis.

When friends meet in the building's small basement assembly, unofficial headquarters for swapping tales and experiences from around the world, the cosmopolitan Christian atmosphere is complete. The welcome mat is always out to prospective missionaries, who don't seem to let term papers and prelims interfere with a chance to pick up helpful hints for their future work.

Solid Foundation

In striving toward the fundamental objective of world Christianity, these men and women have come to appreciate the need for a more unified approach to life. They are grateful for Cornell's role in teaching them to help people to help themselves.

This bold undertaking of the twentieth century has a solid foundation. As Dr. Ira W. Moomaw, educational secretary of Agricultural Missions, points out, "In the morning of Christ's ministry He announced the meeting of human need as one of His major concerns. Is it not more than coincidence that the four Gospels refer to bread more than fifty times?"

"Mr. Personality" or . . .

Ted Richards

**One of the most popular men
on campus has long been known
for his Farm and Home program**

by Tom Sanford '55

"Hi there, neighbor! It's 12:30 again and time for your Farm and Home radio program from the campus of Cornell University!"

If you're a member of the extensive radio audience residing in or around Tompkins County, you'll undoubtedly recognize that first paragraph as the greeting which flows over the airwaves every Monday through Saturday via WHCU-Ithaca.

That familiar "Hi there, neighbor!" could come from only one man—Theodore D. Richards, Jr. A farm-raised graduate of the Cornell Class of '43, he was bitten by the radio "bug" in college and was unable to resist the chance to come back to Cornell and combine his two main interests, namely agriculture and radio.

Aside from these, Ted's other interests are almost infinite. During the current year he serves as faculty advisor to the Cornell Independent Association, as a trustee for the Cornell Radio Guild, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of his fraternity, Tau Kappa Epsilon, and as vice-president of that fraternity's five New York State chapters. He is also the faculty advisor to the Cornell Rhythm Club, a member of the Board of Directors of Watermargin, and has just started a one hour program of jazz on Tuesday nights over WHCU-FM.

During his senior year in college he capitalized on his experience gained as WVBR's program director by landing the job that he holds today: that of announcing the Farm and Home program and writ-

ing the radio copy that the Extension Teaching Department sends out to more than 60 New York State radio stations. Upon graduation, Ted returned to his father's farm in Perry, N.Y., but refused to give up his radio job altogether. He continued to write copy, or as he expresses it, "a term paper a week . . . 5000 words."

Vegetables To Music

In the fall of '45, Ted came back as a graduate assistant, working on his Master's Degree in the field of educational psychology, and again taking over the Farm and Home program. The following year he took on a full-time job in Extension Teaching as an Editorial Assistant and instructor in the departments' two courses in Radio Broadcasting.

In the fall of 1948 he married Louise Green, a '45 Home Ec graduate who is now teaching at Ithaca High School. At their home on Highland Road, Ted helps the Mrs. with the cooking and they make good use of 40 different types of vegetables from Ted's oversized garden. Judging from Ted's variety of interests, the desire to cook doesn't seem out of the ordinary—nor does his interest in music. His tastes here run from modern jazz to the modern classics, or "Kenton to Bartok".

Does he ever plan to leave Ithaca? Whereupon he reflects the views of so many people who prefer the college town to another community: "In Ithaca we have everything—education in any field, entertainment of all sorts, and lots of interesting people of almost any field!"

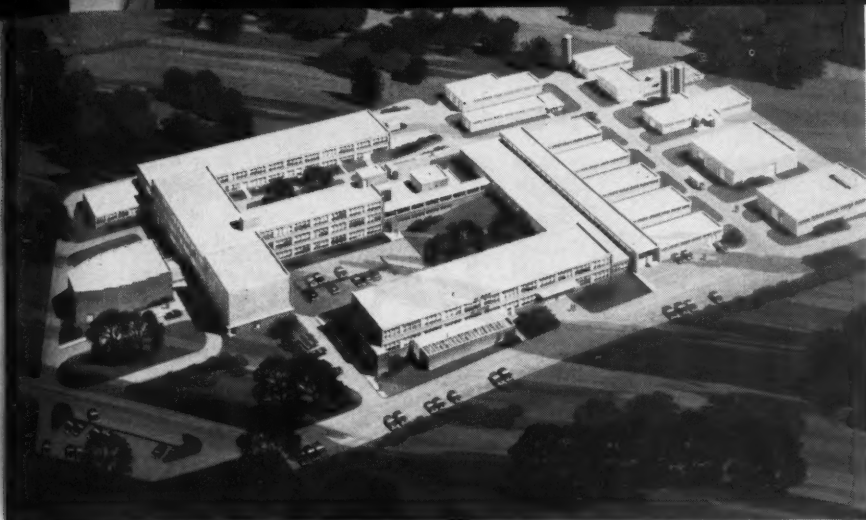
No Mr. Peepers

With his career in "agricultural radio" in full swing Ted is living a life of what might be termed "complete satisfaction" with but one exception. Someone told him that he could pass for the "Mr. Peepers" of TV fame, but when he comes through with that "Hi there, neighbor!" every noon he's reflecting HIS personality . . . for that is Ted Richards, "Mr. Personality" of Cornell Extension.

Ted at 12:30 Monday through Saturday.

—Brokaw





An architect's view of the new Vet buildings.

On Cornell's "East Side" . . .

—College of Veterinary Medicine

Vets Move Out . . . Vets Move In

The Veterinary College unveils plans for 19 building school on War II vet-housing site.

by Dot Nielsen '55

Vet Medicine '60 is destined to be a sign of distinction in future Student Directories. It will be found following the names of the first freshmen to occupy the newest buildings on the campus; those of the new Veterinary College plant which are now under construction and scheduled for completion in June '56. To consist of nineteen buildings, the finished plant will represent the ideas not only of the architect but of each member of the Veterinary College faculty who took the opportunity to criticize and make suggestions about every detail.

The College's present buildings, with the exception of Moore Laboratory, are not suited to modern needs. In fact James Law Hall and the Surgical Clinic Building were the first state constructed buildings on the Cornell Campus, having been built in 1895-96. At that time there was plenty of open land around them, but with the rapid growth of other University buildings the room

so badly needed for exercise paddocks and other outdoor activities was swallowed up.

At first it was planned to replace about half of the present buildings and this idea was included in the post-war building program of the state. The plan was later abandoned in favor of an entire new plant and as things now stand, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations will take over the present site when it has been vacated by the Veterinary College.

The new plant will occupy about 14 acres at the east end of Tower Road where there will be the necessary room as well as a greater degree of isolation. Among the buildings to be built are two basic science buildings which will contain administrative offices, the College library and laboratories and classrooms. Housed in it also will be the facilities for the various Departments: Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Bacteriology. Other buildings on the plan include an

auditorium designed to seat 500 people, a clinic building, containing offices, examining rooms, laboratories and operating rooms as well as suites of rooms for interns and residents who will be on night service. To be constructed also are a surgery and medicine building, a physiology and anatomy barn, a pathology barn, four surgery barns, a hospital and teaching barn, a mastitis barn, bull barn, dairy barn, a central feed and bedding storage building, a garage and farriery, and a residence for the caretaker and groom.

Paddocks for All

The main buildings will be constructed of a combination of red and light buff-gray brick with copings and sills of local bluestone. The barns are to be built of hollow concrete blocks with bluestone copings and exterior trim. In addition to the buildings themselves there will be numerous paddocks for the mastitis, dairy, surgery, and medicine departments.

When the new buildings are completed it will result in a great increase in the facilities and space available to the College with its present enrollment of 215 students. There will also be room for increasing the number of students as the need arises. At present their lab can accommodate classes of 50 students but with the new plant in use the room will be increased so that lab space for classes of 70 students will be available if it is needed.

A Flexible Framework

The College is called upon at all times for numerous services to the public. It's present position makes meeting all of these demands very difficult. It is expected, however, that the improved facilities will make it much easier to satisfy present and future requests.

The new buildings will be attractive and their facilities for research and teaching will be as good or better than those of any other veterinary school.

Perseverance for Progress

**After much red tape and lobbying,
the great Waterway is practically a reality**

by Stephen M. Sandler '55

"What's that, Senator? Chicago, a seaport! Cheap hydroelectric power for the Northeast! Detroit automobiles being shipped direct to England! Surely, you must be joking, sir."

At Last

Maybe the Senator would have been called a jester in years gone by, but today his predictions are practically realities. Plans for the construction of the greatest inland waterway system in the world, utilizing the St. Lawrence River, the Welland Canal, and the entire Great Lakes area, have been in

the embryo stage for 58 years. The Dominion of Canada and certain maritime and industrial factions in the United States have long hoped for the day when the rich mid-western section of our country would be accessible to the sea.

The United States Senate last month passed a bill in favor of such a project, granting the New York State Power Authority the right to proceed with construction. Now, the House of Representatives must also pass the bill so that joint work involving New York State and Canada may begin.

In a nutshell, here is the problem at hand. Engineers must first render three sections of the St. Lawrence navigable by removing the hazardous Lachine, Soulanges, and International rapids. Once this feat is accomplished, the rest will be, so to speak, smooth sailing since Lakes Ontario and Erie and the other Great Lakes are sufficiently deep to allow ocean-draft vessels to enter. The Welland Canal, connecting Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, will be used to transfer ships from one to the other. The Canal would have to be deepened two feet from its present 25-foot depth to allow large cruiser-type vessels to navigate on the Seaway.

Lock number seven on the existing Welland Canal which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario. The canal will become an integral part of the Chicago to Atlantic waterway when the St. Lawrence Seaway is finished.



Locks and Dams

The raising of the water level by a series of dams will completely cover the rapids in the St. Lawrence. At Montreal, where the Lachine Rapids commence, the water level will have to be raised 47 feet by the construction of a dam with an accompanying lock. The Canadians have already installed dams in the Soulanges Section so the stream is high enough at this point. Only twin locks are necessary to make the stretch navigable. The International Rapids Section, extending from the junction of the River with the International Boundary, upriver to Ogdensburg, probably poses the only bit of real work for the Power Authority. A new system of locks, replacing the old Canadian Cornwall Canal, is to be constructed and two dams, one for power generation and the other for water control, will be located at either end of Barnhart Island. Twenty-seven miles up the River, another control dam will be built at Iroquois Point.

Hand in hand with the development of a navigable waterway from Quebec to Duluth, Minnesota, will be the creation of three hydroelectric power plants along the St. Lawrence River. It is estimated that the combined revenue from navigation and power will cover the operating costs, as well as the interest and taxes. The entire investment is self-liquidating and cheap hydroelectric power will be made available to hundreds of "north country" communities, to Canada, and to the New England states.

NO!!

Vehemently opposed to the construction of the Seaway are the large Gulf Coast seaports, such as New Orleans, and the great Atlantic seaboard cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads. These ports argue that they will lose much of their tonnage and revenue since shipping will be cut in their harbors. Eastern railroads are also against the plan since they feel that much money will be lost as a result of less freight traffic from Midwest grain and manufacturing areas.

Arguments Hold No Water

Coal companies are against the project. Loss of coal business due to the power produced by water leads them to their misinformed argument. Other factions claim that cheap foreign goods would be dumped into the center of our country. A tariff would easily control this situation. Since there is actually a power shortage in upper New York State, the old argument of "no market for the power produced" can be more or less thrown out the window.

Powerful Proposition

It has been estimated that, by 1960, the additional water power developed by the three power plants will not be sufficient for this State's needs. Those in the crowd who are military minded are afraid that the Seaway will not be very well protected if war should occur. Since the Joint Chiefs of Staff have requested that such a waterway be constructed, it seems illogical to think that once it is built it will not be protected.

Up to this point, consideration has been devoted to arguments



—New York State Power Authority

This panoramic view of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway and accompanying power project, shows the waterway as observed from the north. Massena lies to the left and Ontario, Canada, to the right. Barnhart Island, where two dams and a power plant will be constructed, occupies the center of the picture.

against the Seaway. Now, let's take a look at the other side of the scale—a side which far outweighs its counterpart.

The Seaway will open up the whole Midwest to products and raw materials from European and Asiatic countries. Counterrivewise, grain, automobiles, meat and meat products, ores, coal, paper products, and livestock can be shipped directly to foreign countries, thereby allowing more interchange of goods and promoting more harmonious relationships between the United States and other free nations. Vast amounts of power for rural and urban uses, especially in the Massena-Ogdensburg-Malone area of the state as well as in Canada and New England, would also result from the completed dream.

Canada, Farmers Approve

Manufacturers and farmers from Ohio to Kansas and Iowa would welcome reduced shipping rates offered by the Seaway, and literally everyone in Canada is in favor of the project. That country would enjoy more trade and two of its largest cities would become inland seaports—Quebec and Montreal. The Seaway, it is expected, will relieve some of the population congestion on the

Atlantic Seaboard. Many immigrants, instead of settling in the slums of New York City, would arrive in the Midwest where opportunities for ownership of, say, a small farm are a lot more profitable.

New England Arises

New England industrialists would benefit greatly from the completed Seaway, since rates on freight and raw materials from the Midwest would be cut to 30%-50% of existing rail rates. The possibility of new industry springing up in New England due to these lowered rates is a real one, as is an increase in the maritime activity of the New England seaports.

Potential Realized

Every President of the United States since Theodore Roosevelt's time has advocated the construction of such a Waterway. In view of what has gone before, it seems to all intents and purposes, that the project would be a boon to our economy when completed.

The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River are great natural resources. It is heartening to see that, at last, the United States is going to use them to their fullest potential.



Professor Bruckner in the course of a delicious demonstration.

Somewhere in New York State there may be someone who has never stood in the fresh air and watched chickens' skins glistening with tangy barbecue sauce, slowly turn a delectable flaky golden brown over glowing red coals, someone who has yet to sink his teeth into that hot, never-to-be-forgotten goodness of barbecued chicken. If that person does exist somewhere in New York State—it's not the fault of Professor Robert Baker of Cornell's Poultry Department.

It's not that the chicken barbecue originated with Prof. Baker. As far back as fifty years ago, the annual chicken barbecue at Jimmy Rice's farm was a big event on the schedules of Ho-Nun-De-Kah members of that era. People had been cooking chicken over open fires for years, but the idea never really caught fire until the poultry industry realized that barbecued chicken presented a potential new outlet for broiler producers.

Billion Dollar Industry

Probably the first large scale chicken barbecue was one held at a Poultry Association picnic in Pennsylvania in 1946. It is no mere coincidence that in that year Prof. Baker started his barbecue promotion work at Penn State.

Since then the chicken barbecue has become a part of American life.

Bob Baker's Bunyan Barbecues

(Broilers, that is)

by Marylyn Mang '55

In Greene County the barbecue is a weekly event, and on one particular summer night in Ithaca last year, there were four large-scale independent barbecues going on simultaneously. Extension agents in every county in New York have put on model barbecues. In extension alone this year enough chicken has been broiled over the coals to feed 100,000 people. The promotion efforts of the poultry industry have not gone unrewarded; broiler sales have climbed from next-to-nothing in 1935 to nearly a billion a year in this country, due largely to the new outlet.

Everyone's Getting Chicken

New York State chicken barbecues range from the family picnic in the backyard to gatherings of as many as 3,500 people. The latter type of affair has a Paul Bunyan flavor; sauce is applied to the broiling chickens with a spray gun, and they are served from loaded wheelbarrows. But we New Yorkers have nothing to compare with the annual Broiler Festival held at Belfast, Maine. The New Englanders really go all out; a Broiler Queen reigns, the governor puts in an appearance, and 10,000 people eat their fill.

As the chicken barbecue idea caught on in the State, questions began to pour into the extension service here at Cornell. "What size chicken do I buy?" "What type of fire do I need?" "What's the best barbecue sauce?" And thus the creation of extension bulletin 862, "Barbecued Chicken," by Robert C. Baker and D. Leo Hayes. The bulletin is so complete that with it

anybody with the ability to read and the basic materials can carry out an entire barbecue, from the laying of the first fireplace stone to the final touch of sauce on the finished broilers.

The real secret in barbecuing chicken is in the sauce, says Prof. Baker and the barbecue sauce recipe given in the bulletin is Prof. Baker's favorite. A simple combination of vinegar, oil, salt, pepper, poultry seasoning, and egg; it's economical and foolproof. The Home Ec Foods and Nutrition Department helped with the sauce recipe, and they also aided in constructing the complete table in the back of the bulletin which lists the proper amounts of chicken, foods to be served with it, and equipment needed to put on barbecues serving anywhere from 5 to 300 people.

WHAM "Goes The Barbecue"

By all evidence, the barbecued chicken bulletin has been in a sense a "best seller" and is now in its second edition. It was first written in 1952, and 50,000 copies were distributed during its first year. Prof. Baker did a demonstration show over WHAM-TV, and within a week 1,000 copies of the bulletin were requested.

And so the story has a happy ending. The poultry industry can watch climbing broiler sales. The poultry department and Prof. Baker can look at a job well done and we can all flip open our copies of bulletin 862 and eat our fill of barbecued chicken. Everybody's happy—with the possible exception of the chicken.



The Original Big Ma-Moo . . .

Cornell Cow-eds

**An intimate series of
tete-a-tetes with illustrious
bovines reveals startling
personalities and a lack of bull.**

by Ginny Paquette '56

The other day we found an alarming message submerged in our lunchtime bottle of milk. This little note informed us, in no uncertain terms, that in our interview section the COUNTRYMAN had been ignoring one of the major groups at Cornell.

Naturally we were terribly ashamed, so we ran right up to the dairy barns to interview the most unusual characters on campus.

Our first interview was with Una, a coy little Jersey, who, as she told us, is known for her timid temperament. Asked why she is so timid, Una replied, "You see, I'm just an old-fashioned cow-ed. I just can't stand those horrid milking machines."

During her off-duty hours, Una hopes to unravel the secret of the truly contented cow. "I have a clue

already," she tells us. "Many of my friends are uncontented because of the horrible social situation. The ratio here is so bad that it isn't even a ratio, and anyone knows that frustration leads to aggression. I tell you, back in the good old days—etc., etc.—"

Equally active in extra-curricular activities, Una is president of Omicron Moo and an honorary member of Delta Eta Iota Alpha, a well-known barn sorority.

A few stanchions away, a big Brown Swiss cow-ed was busily munching Hershey bars. This innovation, we found, was Katalena, who is now trying to become the first cow to give chocolate milk. A born reformer with a will of her own, Katalena was bursting with familiar cow-ed complaints:

"Our Residential Stalls service is

"Don't you dare insult us."

atrocious!" she exclaimed. "We were promised 'spacious living' and what do we get?—tiny little stanchions, no privacy whatsoever, horrible sanitation, and demoralizing working hours! Freedom with responsibility—bah! We can't even sign out for weekend barn parties!"

Katalena's obvious interest in social progress has made her chairman of the "Bovine Bawl," a familiar social event at the dairy barns. Scholastically, she is doing fine field work in agronomy. Someday she hopes to obtain a Ph.D. in fertilizers.

Understand Men

Next we met Joybell, one of the herd's celebrities, who has won countless blue ribbons at the annual people's show, held during Farm and Home Week. She is the most human of the cow-eds. She has the knack of keeping complete control of her man and leading him exactly where she wants him to go. Her showing technique is quite original, including a number of gymnastic stunts which demonstrate the endurance of her leader. Judges never fail to get a kick out of Joybell.

Colie, one of the more studious members of the herd, feels she understands animal husbandry better than many of her human acquaintances. Her favorite course is Feeds and Feeding, but she wants the meat cutting course banned at once.

Another course she objects to is the Home Ec Marriage course. "It has absolutely no relation to our problems," she declares.

Brazil Beware

Asked her opinion of the economic situation, she stated, "The price of coffee is atrocious! It's making us horribly overworked. As a matter of fact, if something isn't done soon, our Cow-ed Self Government Association will take drastic action.

Seeing that we were upsetting the entire herd with our prying questions, we left the barns and returned home to record our findings.

After this brief glimpse at cow-ed life, we hope other Cornell co-eds will appreciate their relatively queenly status.



Homemaking for Credit

After burping the baby and vacuuming their rugs, co-eds find that it's a 24-hour job to keep house.

by Mona Reidenberg '57

They're going to college to "play house!" That doesn't sound like much of an education but just wait 'til you get the facts—for the girls are living in the homemaking apartment in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall and "playing house" for six hours of college credit. Officially known as "Homemaking Apartments 302: Residence Course," living in the apartment is intended to integrate everything the student has studied in home economics into one practical experience. In addition, keeping house for seven weeks makes it possible for the girls to see and partake of the problems of homemakers. This understanding is especially important because most of the students taking the residence course are seniors majoring in home ec education or extension teaching. They spend seven weeks of the term living in the apartments and the remainder doing supervised work in their chosen vocation.

Diapers, Dishes

The activity that goes on in the homemaking apartment is similar to any other busy home. The responsibilities are divided into such areas as—shopping, laundry, housekeeping, hostess, mother, cook, and assistant. The girls change posi-

tions every week so that each member of the group has a turn at each job.

One of the most interesting—and enjoyable—features of life in the apartment is the job done by the "mother". There's no make-believe about this because the family includes a real live six month old baby. The "mother" in the apartment does just what any mother would do—from getting up early in the morning to feed him to getting him safely tucked in bed at night. During the day "mother" feeds and dresses the baby, bathes him and gets him ready for his nap, and of course, has all the fun of playing with "her" little boy.

Anyone for Bridge?

Another facet of living in the homemaking apartment is the social life. In addition to teas and open houses, which each week's hostess takes charge of, the girls may have their own guests over for dinner or for an evening.

Playing with the baby and having company are two of the gayer parts of Homemaking Apartments 302, but the students do work as well as have fun. Meals must be planned and served, and that means shopping, cooking, doing dishes, and watching expenses—the girls in the

apartment also have to balance their budget. Then too, there is all the sewing, cleaning, and laundering that must be done in any home.

One definite advantage the girls have in their housekeeping is the apartment itself. It is spacious, attractive, and equipped in a style proper for a college of home economics. The nursery, for example, would make a young mother's dreams come true. It's roomy, pleasant, and complete with just everything the baby needs—crib, carriage, bureau, play pen, bassinette, baby tender (for eating and playing), a small refrigerator and hot plate, a closet for food, a sink and counter space, storage space for things like bottles and diapers, and even a studio couch so "mother" can sleep right in the nursery if necessary.

"Play House" Meetings

Another part of the program in the apartment—one which points out the fact that it is a college course—is a series of regular discussions between the girls and their adviser. At these meetings they talk over and evaluate their work and see just how much they have learned from "playing house" at college.

-- KERMIS --

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Introducing Your Friends

Avis Pope

Exactly how does a 4-H homemaker agent prepare for her profession? Avis Pope, the COUNTRYMAN's featured senior this month, can readily answer this question. After taking the necessary theoretical courses for three years, Avis spent the entire fall term gain-



ing the practical experience which will be so valuable to her when she enters the 4-H field upon graduation in June.

During the first block of the term, Avis was at Canandaigua in Ontario County for her required field experience in the extension services.

Avis spent the second half of the term living in the homemaking apartments. "I never could ask for a more wonderful experience in group living and cooperation than I received here."

Not only has Avis' college experience prepared her to qualify for her chosen field, but also her summer work. Last year she was a 4-H assistant in Steuben, Yates, Ontario, Erie, and Cortland counties. Most of her work was done at fairs where she assisted county agents at dress reviews. Perhaps her most vivid recollection of the summer was a huge rain and wind storm during last year's Ontario County Fair. All forty tents blew down and Avis and her co-workers spent many

hours trying to rescue the clothing for exhibit from the mud. Unfortunately, some of the garments were beyond repair. Previous to this past summer, Avis was a recreational director of a 4-H camp.

Besides working for Residential Halls for three years, Avis has participated in a wealth of extracurricular activities. She is a member of the Cornell Grange and 4-H Club, and was secretary of Ag-Domecon Council during her junior year. As a member of a CURW committee, Avis conducted a cooking class at the Southside Settlement House in Ithaca. Avis served on the business board of the COUNTRYMAN where she also held the position of secretary.

Whichever county receives Avis as its agent will be getting a person who has conscientiously prepared for her position through training and practical experience.

Al Dries

High school boys may foster a "We don't give a darn" attitude toward their "coeds", but just let a handsome new practice teacher set foot in their territory and you'll see those boys change face.

Al Dries, Cornell's rural ed major from Pavilion, N. Y., just finished helping out the Ag teacher at Ontario High School. He really enjoyed working with the boys there, but says, "I suffered one prolonged ribbing from them after I drove

some of their girls into Rochester for a history class."

Teaching entailed most of Al's time last term. It was well worth it, however, for now he is sure he'll enjoy the future he has planned for himself—that is, the future after the immediate one Uncle Sam has planned. Al is in the Air R. O. T. C. and will enter pilot training and three years of service after graduation next June.

In the meantime, quiet, unassuming Al has quite a few jobs awaiting him. Having served thus far as rushing chairman of A.Z., in Round-Up Club, C.A.T.A., Ho-Nun-De-Kah, intramural sports, and Ag Domecon Council, he has now been elected chairman of 1954's Farm and Home Week. His duties consist of choosing the chairmen of the various committees and coordinating their activities. He'll be kept busy during the week checking up on progress.

Here on a Ladd and Robert's scholarship, and already more than proficient in farm practice credits, Al Dries has derived the most benefit from his education. Aside from being a good student, he enjoys the association of people (he got to meet all kinds while administering farm practice tests, and there's nothing he likes better than a lively bull session). Al concludes with a classical remark: "I even had a blind date—once—when I was a freshman!" S.W.



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Preview of Friday's Livestock Show.

Clubs Offer Variety of Farm and Home Exhibits

Upper campus clubs have really put the icing on the Farm and Home Week cake this year.

Ag Eng Club, for example, has a machinery display showing new equipment, a miniature model and mechanical book demonstrating ways to handle forage, and an electric panel board containing questions.

If you lose your way in the crowd at Martha Van, the Home Ec Club will help you out. They are running a guide and information service, in addition to sponsoring the Rice Speaking Contest.

Have you ever played a slot machine? Chances are you've never seen one like that included in the Agronomy Club's display in 143 Caldwell. You ring up not dollars, but bags of lime, and three bags of lime will win you a serving of milk. This machine is part of a panel showing that increased use of lime for crops leads to increased milk production. Soil testing kits are also being sold at the exhibit.

The Cornell Grange has a treat for all visiting Grangers. State Master Leland B. Smith will speak Tuesday at 8 p.m. in Warren Seminar.

There will even be a Good Humor man on hand throughout the week. The Dairy Science Club will run an ice cream cart up and down Tower

Road, selling ice cream novelties. They also have an ice cream and milk counter in the main hall of Mann Library and they plan to pass out samples at their soft ice cream and process cheese display in Stocking. Another exhibit in Stocking will show different kinds of cheeses.

If you prefer a real live display, don't miss the Poultry Club exhibit in Rice Hall. All the stages in the incubation of an egg are shown with real eggs. Parts of the shells have been cut away and have been replaced by cellophane, showing the living chick inside. Poultry Club also has a refreshment stand in front of Rice.

All Ag and Home Ec students will have the opportunity to vote for this year's Farm and Home Week queen on Wednesday. Contestants have been nominated by upper campus clubs. Pete Nesbitt, '54 Ag, holds the enviable position of chairman of the contest, which is sponsored by Ag Domecon Council. The queen will be crowned at the Barton Hall square dance, Thursday night, also Ag Dom-sponsored.

Tired visitors may take a rest in Warren Student Lounge, located on the ground floor. There they will see the Ag Domecon display, showing the purposes and functions of its organization.

Committee Chairmen

Student committee chairman for Farm and Home Week have been selected according to Al Dries '54, student chairman and Donald Bay '53 assistant chairman.

The Registration Committee, which maintains registration desks on campus to give out programs and assist visitors is headed by Dave Call '54 and Claire Harris '53.

The Attendance Committee, which makes the tallies of numbers of visitors in attendance at the various events, is under the direction of Joanna Tafuri '55 and Ransom Blakely '55.

Ushering in the various meetings will be under the chairmanship of Ben Hawkins '55 and George Mueller '54.

The Arrangements Committee, which makes room preparations for exhibits and lectures, is headed by Pete Huberth '56.

Jerry Tarr '54 and Ken Sheldon '54 are in charge of the Information Committee.

Sign-ups for these committees will be taken in Mann Hall starting Monday.

4-H'ers Teach

Maybe instruction isn't necessary to have a good time, but according to the 4-H Recreation Team it surely helps. With help from Miss Bernice Scott of the rural soc department, the team is now learning some familiar square and folk dances which they will teach to the 4-H councils they visit. They feel that, if all 4-H'ers learn the same dances, they can enjoy 4-H get-togethers much more.

Bob Taylor, '56 Ag, and Kitty Welch, '56 HE, are the new co-chairmen of the Rec team.

The Cornell 4-H'ers also have fun on their own. In fact they had a whole night of it at their annual overnight at Mount Pleasant, Feb. 27.

Prof. Reader Speaks

"No matter what vocation you enter, you'll need an understanding of people," advised Prof. Reader at

a Feb. 11 Extension Club meeting, "but you'll find it especially helpful in extension." Prof. Reader went on to describe the various Rural Sociology courses available and their application to extension.

Nameplates in Mann

Have you ever gazed at the impressive portraits in the Mann Library reference room and been ashamed that you didn't know who they are? Ag Domecon Council, at a recent meeting, decided to look into the possibility of nameplates for these portraits of Dean Myers and his great predecessors.

Grange Degrees

Eight Cornellians received their first and second degrees at a Cornell Grange meeting on Feb. 16. They are Jan Tiger, '56 Ag, Jan Person, '55 Ag, Bob Erb, '57 Ag, Wanda Corwin, '54 HE, Dick Bitterman, '55 Ag, Dave Allen, '56 Ag, Clarence Burgher, '56 Ag, and Hubert Smith, '54. The Dryden Grange conferred 3rd and 4th degrees on the same candidates at a March 2 meeting.

Life in Germany was the theme of a program presented by the Cornell Grange at a neighbor night meeting in South Lansing, Feb. 9. Miss Walburg Dietrich, a German exchange student, spoke to the group, and music by German composers was played.

Story on Loblaws

"No man can be a good business manager unless he has actually performed the chores he directs." This is the motto of Loblaws, Inc., according to Mr. R. L. Herron, personnel manager, who spoke at a meeting of the Ag Ec Club on Feb. 17.

Therefore, Loblaw starts its employees at the very bottom—emptying garbage, cleaning rooms, etc. Each employee then moves up the scale according to his work, and usually receives a managerial position within two years.

Tips for Future Agents

Are you afraid of a pencil and paper?—unsure of your writing

ability? If so, this is just the time for you to take a writing course, according to Prof. William Ward, of the extension teaching department, who spoke at the same meeting.

"Professors have much more patience than senior county agents," continued Prof. Ward, "so you might better make your mistakes with us." He went on to summarize the available courses in Extension Teaching.

New officers of Extension Club, elected after these talks were Nancy Olney, '56 HE, president; Doug Brodie, '55 Ag, vice president; and Margaret Reed, '56 HE, secretary-treasurer.

Kermis Productions

Want to see how plays can be produced without elaborate stage equipment? Kermis will present its four current 1-act productions, starting at 4 o'clock each afternoon, Monday through Thursday, in 231 Mann. This will be Kermis' first complete on-campus production of the year, since most of its plays are now given on the road.

FARM AND HOME WEEK

ROUND AND SQUARE DANCE

Thursday Night - March 25

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Is Your Ford Disintegrating on . . .

Rutted Country Roads

**Ag Eng Department attempts to improve roads
through experiments and superintendents' school**

by Eva Stern '57

Most of you have probably seen narrow and rutted rural roads in New York State being changed into wider and smoother country roads by the provisions of the Erwin Law of 1950. The highway extension activity of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University is providing assistance to these towns by means of an extension program and experimental work in low cost roads. Cornell University has the only known highway extension activity in a department of Agricultural Engineering of a state college.

Super School

The importance of rural roads is demonstrated by the fact that of New York State's 100,000 miles of highways, 53% are town roads which carry a smaller volume of traffic than state or county roads; nevertheless, they are extremely important to agriculture. These roads laid out end to end would reach almost a quarter of the way to the moon!

Just what part does Cornell play in the improvement of rural roads? Since 1938, with the exception of the war years, Cornell has conducted a two-and-a-half day school for town highway superintendents. The State of New York has an outstanding record in providing training facilities for town superintendents.

The Erwin Road

The law which really gave the Cornell project an impetus was the ten-year program of the Erwin Law of 1950, which provides state aid to towns for the improvement of rural roads unable to fill today's farm traffic needs. Under this program, the state pays from 25 to 75 per cent of the cost of improving the roads up to \$7,000 a mile, the ex-

cess being paid by the town. An Erwin road in rural areas can usually be identified when the new road is raised above grade, brush eliminated, widened to at least 16 feet, surfaced with gravel or other suitable material and has shoulders at least five feet in width.

In the spring of 1951, the State Legislature approved the establishment of a research and extension program in the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell with the aim of reducing the cost of highway improvements, as well as improving the techniques of road construction and maintenance.

In its experimental work on test roads, the agricultural engineering

record the effect of these treatments, periodic photographs have been taken covering the entire surface of the road, traffic was counted, extensive studies were made of the causes of trouble spots, and finally density measurements, mechanical analysis, and plasticity tests were made. Conclusions from these tests are now being made.

Another test project which was started September 1952, is located on the Sheffield Road, four miles from Ithaca. The materials under test include, calcium chloride and rock salt in sections alone and combined. No results have been released yet as to the performances of the different sections.



A view of an improved country road.

department of Cornell has started two projects, both of which are not entirely completed. The first test road is located about ten miles from Ithaca on the Town of Newfield highway system and was built in 1951 according to the standards of the Erwin Law.

To test the relative effectiveness of the road stabilization methods in current use, the road was divided into six sections, each of which was given a different treatment. To

The effect of the Erwin Law which indirectly influenced the test road program of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell will soon prove its worth, for as James W. Spencer stressed, "Rural roads serve agriculture, and agriculture needs rural roads for production and marketing and for better rural living. The agricultural engineering department of the College of Agriculture intends to improve rural living by improving the service of rural roads."



We're holding Open House daily during Farm and Home Week, from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Just follow the map above to the home of great sires and proved NYABC service. These are the sires you've read about. Their service comes to your herd through 181 local technicians from NYABC, the organization owned and operated by 45,000 New York and Western Vermont dairymen. Special shows will be held daily during Farm and Home Week. Note the times and plan a visit now!

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"Treed" in Cornell's

Arnot Forest

**This wildlife area has had a "fiery"
and arduous struggle to exist.**

Now it abounds in flora and fauna.

by Barbara Barnard '55

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree."

Let's go eighteen miles southeast of Ithaca to visit Arnot Forest, where steep hills, narrow valleys, and flourishing wild life are still natural and delightful. As representative of the natural wild areas and woods of Cornell University's land holdings, the forest has changed a lot since it became Cornell's in 1929.

Fire and Logging

For a "natural wild area," the Arnot Forest has an exciting past. It first came to Cornell as a 1,649-acre tract from the heirs of Matthias Arnot of Elmira. Due to its unfortunate past, the land was in very poor shape when given to the college. Heavy logging operations in the mid 19th century left the area virtually bare. No sooner had a second growth nicely started when a severe forest fire in the early 1900's burned it out. The old logging roads were choked with underbrush, the bridges were out, and tangled growth was all over the place when the land became Cornell's.

Unfortunate Jungle

In this sorry state the area was a real challenge to Cornell's department of forestry. Lucky forestry students spent one day each week

working in this miniature jungle, but the progress was slow. When the forestry department left Cornell, the land went unused for several years.

Grooming Brush

With the work of the C.C.C. camp in the 1930's, the Arnot Forest started on a period of grooming and growth. Men from the camp rebuilt old road systems and added new ones until almost every area in the forest was accessible. They cut and thinned new growth which had resulted after the early fires. The soil conservation service came in 1934 and set up a research project which is still going. During this period the area of the forest was increased through purchase of adjoining land. In 1940 the federal government transferred 2,092 more acres to Cornell, bringing the total acreage up to 4,024.

Achtung!

With the addition of a double barbed wire fence the C.C.C. camp became a prisoner of war camp in the winter of 1944. Due to the red tape involved, the two hundred German prisoners of war did no work while there, but enjoyed the natural beauty of the forest.

Under the supervision of the Department of Conservation (which took over the old department of forestry), Arnot Forest has become

useful and productive. Over 3,000 acres of the area is now second growth woods, and the rest of the area will be reforested in the future. Between 50,000 and 100,000 board feet of lumber are cut each year from culls of earlier lumbering operations and from previously inaccessible areas. The second growth of northern hardwoods will be ready to cut in twenty to thirty years.

Fish, Muskrats, and Students

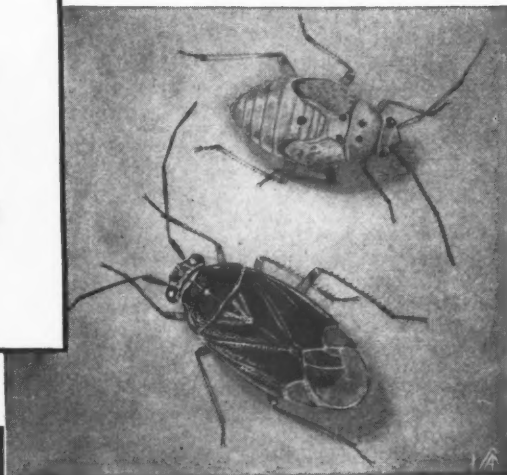
The Arnot Forest has reached a state of sylvan glory as compared with its early position. This year for the first time, Cornell is employing a full-time field administrator to look after the forest and its game activities. Students studying wild life management use the forest as a field laboratory. Research on the effect of cutting and thinning in growth and yield of forests is going on, and the Soil Conservation Service and wild life management people are working with fish ponds and a muskrat den.

Professor Cedric H. Guise has expressed his wish that the area become one of the garden spots of the northeast. It appears that, with the Department of Conservation and the University working hand in hand, the Arnot Forest will be an excellent wild life area and natural home for woodland flora and fauna.

insects

YOU SHOULD KNOW

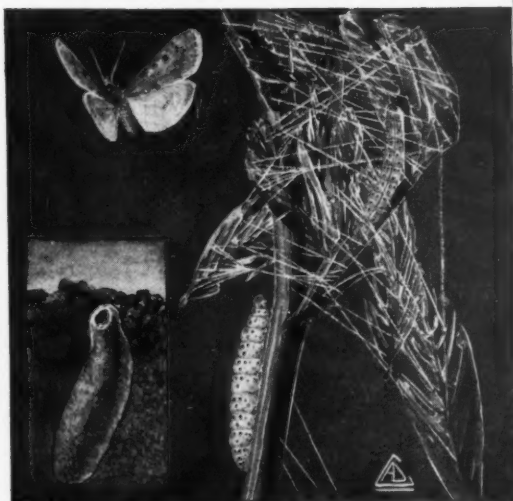
How To Identify
These Crop Destroyers



TARNISHED PLANT BUG

Lygus oblineatus (Say)

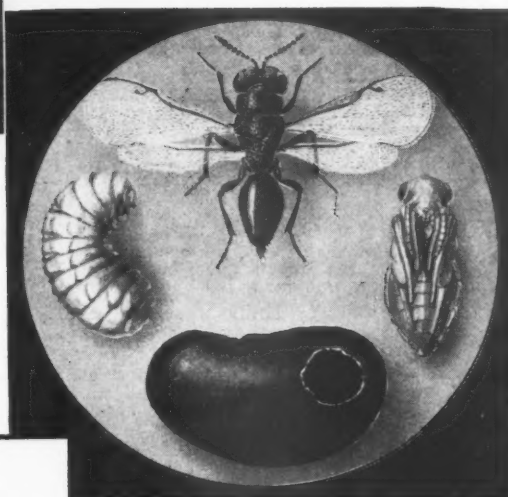
A destroyer of seed crops, these insects suck the sap of plants, retarding plant growth. The bug's eggs, laid in the tissues of plants, hatch into small, green, wingless insects. They develop rapidly and take on the mottled brown, black and red appearance of the winged adult. Adults are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length.



WEBWORMS

Loxostege similalis (Guen.)
and *Loxostege commixtalis* (Wlkr.)

Caterpillars of these moths web together the tops of plants, leaving only skeletons of leaves and stems. Masses of 40 to 50 overlapping eggs are deposited on the underside of leaves. The eggs hatch within four or five days into caterpillars which feed on the leaf. The insects overwinter as caterpillars, or pupae.



CLOVER SEED CHALCID

Bruchophagus gibbus (Boh.)

This small, black, wasplike insect may infest as much as 85 per cent of an entire alfalfa crop, often causing losses of 50 pounds or more of seed per acre. The female lays a single egg in newly forming seed. The larva which hatches eats the seed contents within a few days, then pupates within the seed pod. Six generations may appear per season.

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MARCH, 1954



NK54-6



Technically Speaking

The Cow's Udder

A comprehensive look at some of the udder details of farming.

by Daryl Griffin '56

What do you think is the most important machine on our farms? Truck? Tractor? Hay baler? Think again! What about the cow? Of all the agricultural "machines" in the U. S. none is more basic than the dairy cow—more specifically, her udder. In the U. S. last year over a million of these machines were kept in operation day and night producing two billion pounds of milk to keep Americans healthy. That's a big job, and no man-made machine of the present or near future is going to equal it. Your truck, tractor, and hay baler will be replaced by new models next year, but milk making "machines" will be coming out in the same old models that were used in Julius Caesar's day. Yet, old as these models may be, they're pretty efficient, and we'll be using them for many years to come.

The over-all picture of the udder is of four separate units or quarters. A heavy membrane separates the right quarters from the left quarters, and another finer membrane separates the fore quarters from the rear quarters so that the quarters are all separate. Blood is supplied by large arteries coming in at the top of the udder, and it is carried away by a pair of large milk veins which are very evident under most cow's bellies. Thus we have the udder with the arteries acting as supply lines.

The smallest working unit of the udder is the alveolus, a microscopic sac-like structure, formed by a single layer of epithelial cells. Millions of these tiny sacs surrounded by blood vessels and connective tissue make up the glandular tissue of each quarter. Their activity is controlled by the hormone prolac-

tin, which can start or stop milk secretion. When prolactin is secreted by the pituitary gland near the brain, it is carried by the blood to the udder. In the udder it diffuses from the blood vessels to the alveolar cells and stimulates them to make milk from dissolved nutrients which have also been supplied by the blood. The milk thus produced is stored in the alveoli and ducts until milking time when it is "let down."

Hormone Essential Factor

Milk "let down" is caused by the contraction of many small muscles around the alveoli, and it is controlled by the pituitary hormone oxytocin. Massaging of the udder at milking time or other stimulation sets the pituitary gland into operation secreting oxytocin. The hormone is carried to the udder by the blood in about a minute, and it causes the muscles around the alveoli to contract. As the muscles contract they squeeze the milk out of the alveoli into ducts, like a sponge being wrung out. As the milk moves down these ducts it joins larger ducts which finally converge in the pint-sized gland cistern in the lower part of the udder.

During the milking process the milk moves from the gland cistern down into the smaller teat cistern and finally out the streak canal in the end of the teat, which is held closed by sphincter muscles. It is important to remember that before "let down" most of the milk is held up in the glandular tissue of the udder and does not come down into the gland cistern. Therefore, without the action of oxytocin causing milk "let down" all the milk cannot be obtained from the udder.

Efficient Milk Factory

That "contented cow" people are always talking about is actually very busy supplying her udder with raw materials. While she eats and digests her feed, her heart has to pump about 2000 pounds of blood through her udder in order to produce 50 pounds of milk. That's a lot of labor, but she is still a pretty efficient milk factory, and her udder is one of the most important machines.

Welcome to Farm & Home Week!

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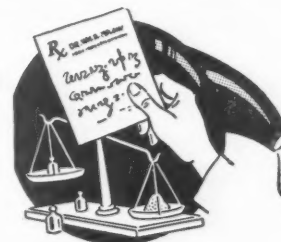


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Kermis performing at Martha Van during last Farm and Home Week.

Kermis: A Shot In The Arm For The Rural Theater

Curtain time! The curtain is rising on a whole new era in the life of Kermis, the upper campus dramatic club.

How long has it been since your home town enjoyed a good play? Unless you live in a city, it's probably been some time. The theater just doesn't reach small towns anymore.

Yet what do rural people enjoy more than plays depicting their own way of life?

Kermis has decided to try to fill this important gap in the theater today. "The Cornell campus already has a surplus of dramatic productions" explains Prof. Richard P. Korf, the club's advisor. "It's in small community groups, such as Granges, schools, 4-H Clubs and Firemen's Associations that we are really needed."

Therefore, Kermis plans to provide dramatic productions—"wrapped and tied"—for any organization, either as money-making projects or as entertainment for members.

Cornellians who attended the Ag-Hec Day Dance have already seen one of the club's fall productions. This "melodrama", "Lucy, the Farmer's Daughter," will soon be presented in nearby towns.

Three other regional one-act plays will also be performed. These are "The Slope of a Hill", a drama by Robert and Maryo Gard, "Let's Get on With the Marryin'", a farce, also by Gard, and "Holloway's Hired Hand", a comedy by Benson.

All profits in excess of expense will be divided evenly with the sponsoring group. If the group does not charge admission, or if no profit is made, Kermis' only charge will be operating expenses.

This latest plan climaxes an eventful 45 years for Cornell's oldest dramatic club. The name "Kermis" means "peasant festival", and is an appropriate description of the first Kermis productions. These were big variety shows, given in Bailey Hall during "Farmers' Week" (now known as "Farm and Home Week").

In conjunction with Prof. A. M. Drummond, Kermis sponsored the Prize Play Contest, and later was associated with the New York State Prize Play Contest.

Shortly thereafter, Kermis joined the regional theater movement—a movement to present more plays about particular regions to people of those regions, especially people of smaller communities.

Since that time, it has called itself a "regional" theater group, but until this year has pursued its aim mainly on the Cornell campus. Now, in addition to its dramatic productions, it gives a monthly radio skit over WHCU, Ithaca, and has promising prospects for future work in television.

It appears that Kermis, a truly "regional" group, will serve not just Cornell, but all of Central New York in the future.

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Fence Post Sharpener

Put away that axe and have a look at Cornell's "oversized pencil sharpener!" One of the farmer's latest-developed labor saving devices is a mechanized fence-pole sharpener; a tractor or electrically driven machine that can taper off a fair sized pole in but twenty seconds (and save a lot of back-bending!)

The cutter, which accomplishes its cutting action with a single jointer knife, is capable of handling poles up to six inches in diameter. The smooth taper formed in so short a time is approximately 18 inches in length.

The development of the machine under the direction of Prof. E. W. Foss of the agricultural engineering department has occurred since June, 1952 in the workshops of the ag. eng. labs at Cornell. The estimated cost of producing the machine now stands at about \$250 and is primarily intended for sale to concerns who sell fence-poles. However, the chances are that a number of farmers could buy it on a cooperative basis and use it in the same way.

A lady engaged in washing her upstairs windows leaned out too far, landing squarely in a garbage can. A passing Chinese gentleman looked, shrugged, and said, "Amelicans velly wasteful. Woman good for ten years yet."

Old rebel to man about to jump off a cliff:

Rebel: Well, think of your mother and father.

Jumper: I don't have any.

Rebel: Well, think of your wife and children.

Jumper: I don't have any.

Rebel: Well, think of General Lee.

Jumper: Who is he?

Rebel: Jump, you damn Yankee.

—Agricultural Student, Ohio State

* * *

A plumber, while doing some work for a friend, grew quite expansive about his family. "My daughter's a fine girl," he said proudly. "She graduated from college last year and now she has a job at \$35 a week. That's a pretty good salary for an educated person."

* * *

"This is my daddy's den. Does your daddy have a den?"

Said her chum, "No, he just growls all over the house."

Half A Century Ago

(Continued from page 11)

and the little pleasures that lighten our tasks.

Farm and Home Week stands alone in any general classification of meetings. Here we have brought together in one program the very latest information of research and practice not only of farming and homemaking problems, but of those questions that touch the very life of every community. Everyone, whether a farmer, a homemaker, a rural pastor, a teacher, a community leader, a business or professional man or woman should find something of interest at this meeting. If Farm and Home Week has ever had a slogan it would be, "The best presented by the best." The college has not hesitated to go outside of its own ranks in getting speakers, particularly those who have a message for our rural folk. It has been considered an unusual opportunity for discussing state and nation-wide problems with a large number of persons, and without doubt has had a tremendous significance in the agricultural progress of the state.

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The Cow

The cow, a gentle beast is she
Who chews her cud so docilely.
She looks at me with wistful eyes,
While with her tail she switches
flies.

At times this meek and patient
critter
Irks me some and makes me bitter,
For I must work come thaw or
freeze
To keep that creature at her ease.

She drinks from cool ambrosial
spring,
While birds fly by upon the wing.
But I, from earliest break of dawn,
Must cultivate that gol-blame corn.

In summer time she roams the
bowers
Where grows the sweetest grass and
flowers,
While I just sweat the pounds
away;
A storin'-up the new mown hay.

And when the winter comes with
snow

Can I rest up? Oh gosh sakes no!
For I must store some ice away
To cool her milk on summer's day.

Next to please this beast, each day
I feed her ensilage and hay.
But that's not all; to keep things
pure
I have to carry out manure.

You'd think all this would satisfy
This bovine creature meek and shy,
Yet twice a day, believe me brother,
I have to milk that durn cow's
udder.

The cow is generous and fine
And gives us milk some folks opine.
But farming's taught me this, gol
durn it,
She doesn't give—you've got to
earn it!

—Elsie Petterson

Policeman (waving club): "Get
down off that statue of General
Washington!"

Inebriate: "Aw, shaddup! If you
had an ounce of patriotism you'd be
up here too."

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New Feature

Looking Back

A new feature is going to be run from the old copies of *The Countryman* pertaining to old customs and activities. Through these the magazine hopes to stir interest in the development of the university and *The Cornell Countryman*.

December, 1922

The department of farm management is soon to introduce a course in Wife Management according to current reports.

February, 1929

"Take the handicap of chill, dark weather, and insufficient feeding off your laying hens. Give them a chance to deliver all the eggs they really can. Give them Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Wash—the famous oatmeal feed that contains just what the birds need to make large, marketable eggs."

Fashions in Feeding seem almost as changeable as fashions in clothes. Although evening dresses seen at

dances this year reach the floor and afternoon dresses appearing at teas are about half way between the ankle and knee, the sports skirts and dresses are only about four inches below the knee. The new evening dresses are open far down in the back and have skirts longer in the back than in front.

The Magdalena River Society

A brand new type of club has just been formed on the upper campus, possibly the first of its type on any campus. Known as the Magdalena River Society, its purpose is to encourage the settlement of the Magdalena River Valley in Colombia.

This valley, containing 500 acres of land, is being opened to colonists for the first time, and a multi-million dollar railroad system is being built through loans granted by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. The Society will help publicize the project, serve as an information center for all prospective colonists, and help them establish contact with the Colombian authorities. It hopes to extend practical know-how to agriculturally undeveloped Colombia by directing attention to students with extensive agricultural training.

To carry out its program, the group is gathering agricultural and mineralogical maps and information concerning the valley and intends to invite Colombian officials and colonization experts to give talks to prospective settlers.

The club's first officers are Peter Jung '56, president; Henry Morse '56, vice president; and Conrad Hammerman '57 ME, treasurer. Other members of the executive board are John Florsheim '56, Peter Dean '56, Fremont Richardson '52, and Norman Turkish '56.

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Agricultural Business As A Five Year Course

A new joint program in agricultural management is being offered this year by the combined College of Agriculture and College of Business Administration. The new program was developed by Professor Edward A. Lutz and Professor John G. B. Hutchins to provide a course of study in the fundamentals of agriculture and of business and public administration together with advanced study in a selected field of agricultural management.

A student planning to take the five-year program, which leads to a B.S. degree in agriculture and a Master's degree in either business or public administration, spends his first three years doing general undergraduate work in the College of Agriculture. During the fourth year he is registered in only the College of Agriculture but takes courses in the School of Business

and Public Administration, too, and in the fifth year he takes specialized advanced courses in both schools.

There are careers open to graduates of this program in both government and private business and industry. Agricultural cooperatives, farm credit agencies, industries which produce or distribute farm supplies, and government agencies concerned with agriculture employ people with training in business and a background in agriculture.

Men presently enrolled in the fifth year of the program are: David Call, Richard Dean, George Dembow, Thomas Herbert, Michael Hostage, Charles Huber, Frank Logan, Russell Shelton, Russell Smith, Henry Tatnall, Craig Wayman, and Franklyn Winnert.

"Heard you were moving a piano, so I came over to help."

"Thanks, but I've already got it upstairs."

"All alone?"

"Nope, hitched the cat to it and drug it up."

"You mean your cat hauled that piano up two flights of stairs? How could a cat pull a heavy piano?"

"I used a whip."

* * *

"Why do you call that Marine boy friend of yours 'Pilgrim,' dear?"

"Because every time he calls he makes some progress."

* * *

Papa Robin returned to his nest and announced proudly that he had made a deposit on a brand new Buick.

* * *

"My boy friend is serving on an island in the Pacific."

"Which one?"

"Alcatraz."

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The largest and most complete selection of photographic equipment and supplies of any college store in the country.

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Throughout the ages, a great and lasting faith has led men on. The Shepherds were led by faith in a star. Faith in a belief that the world was round brought Columbus to our shores. And faith that there were new and better things beyond led hardy pioneers to cross the sea, to live and fight for what they thought. But with faith must come understanding, too, to live and learn from those about you—to hear and see the things they've done—to read, and strive to sift the good from bad, and save the best for future use. For you who study well and learn to do, there's opportunity—and with faith and understanding of what must be done, there's promise in the land.



On the farm, in research, in industry, wherever you go, men with education and practical training are assets of untold worth. With the tradition of more than a century in producing fine farm implements, Case constantly strives to provide new and better equipment to make farming easy—to give added promise to your future in farming. Economists, engineers, managers, salesmen—all are needed to do the myriad parts of the job. To give youth the best, and maintain a tradition, Case conducts each year a training program for selected college graduates. From field work with equipment to assembly lines in plant after plant, for as much as two years, these men are trained—to help build better machines to give you a greater future in farming. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

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CASE

Food and Nutrition Lab

by Joan Beebe '54

Food and nutrition students are enjoying the attractiveness and conveniences of a brand new laboratory this year. This is the first F.N. lab to be completely remodeled and re-equipped since 1933, when the College of Home Economics moved into Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. It combines special teaching features with the advantages of a modern home kitchen. The new equipment has increased by 50% the working surface per student, even though the laboratory retains its original size.

There are nine large cooking centers at each of which two students can work independently. Each unit includes a gas or electric range,

counter space with a built-in sink, and sufficient cupboard and wall space for two complete sets of utensils.

Adjustable Counter

The new lab has, in addition, a large stainless steel demonstration unit for the use of the instructor. The unit has a range built into the counter and a wall oven. An interesting feature of this unit is a college-designed counter top which can, by means of a built-in auto jack, be adjusted to the correct height for the instructor. Suspended over the range is a 6 x 3 foot mirror which enables students at any

location in the room to look into utensils in which the instructor is preparing food.

The designers of the lab employed two types of kitchen counter materials—fused mineral and laminated plastic—in order to test these new materials under normal working conditions in the student area. They also varied the color scheme of the units; some are yellow and green, and others are green and gray. The counters are 35 inches from the floor, but each unit also has a movable counter and storage unit 33 inches high, for "shorties."

This lab is being used for elementary food and nutrition courses as well as special courses in advanced food preparation. It is also employed for teaching demonstration techniques to students, 4-H Club and extension personnel, home demonstration agents, and county foods leaders who frequently come to Cornell to attend training classes. Enough of the equipment is movable so that the laboratory can be cleared for large demonstration classes and for Farm and Home Week use.

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Eulogy to a Professor

Do you see that tall man talking with that group of students? He is my favorite professor. I know that he does not appear as you imagined a typical college Don. He is too tall and rawboned, he has no impressive beard, no bushy mane, indeed he is quite bald. If you would "type" him you'd say he might be a backwoods preacher.

Notice how that group responds to his presence. It is always like that with the professor. Obviously I am not alone in regarding him as I do. His name does not mean anything to you but to the students he is one of the great men of the campus.

I like to theorize on the reasons for his enviable success, for they are to be found above and beyond an enumeration of his virtues and qualities. Thus, to tell you that he is kind and friendly, patient and understanding, wise and unassuming, and gentle yet witty, merely outlines him. His substance is more than I can put into words, but since its nature is in his everyday actions it is here that it expresses itself.

It expresses itself in his total dedication to the students, in his regard for us as individuals, in his concern for our progress and well being. It is in his classroom where, in his quiet gentle way, he seems to lead us along through the course pointing out each fascinating detail so that we are all touched with some measure of his own deep feeling for the subject.

Indeed, it is as a teacher that the professor is most esteemed, and it is here that I believe I have found the answer I seek. Far from being wrapped up in his subject when confronted with the conglomeration of ever new faces, he takes great pains to single out each student as a distinct personality who wishes to be regarded as such.

Only a man with great love for the students would do this. Is it any wonder that students love him in return?

—Anonymous

(This received an A in English 111
—what do you think?)

MARCH, 1954

Schoolteacher A. Lincoln of Jonesboro, Kentucky, opened fire on his sixth grade mathematics class with a Browning water-cooled machine gun, and when asked why, said, "It is the best machine gun I know of."

(Sorry, but we just couldn't resist)

* * *

She: "This car certainly is doing a lot of stalling."

He: "So are you, Honey."

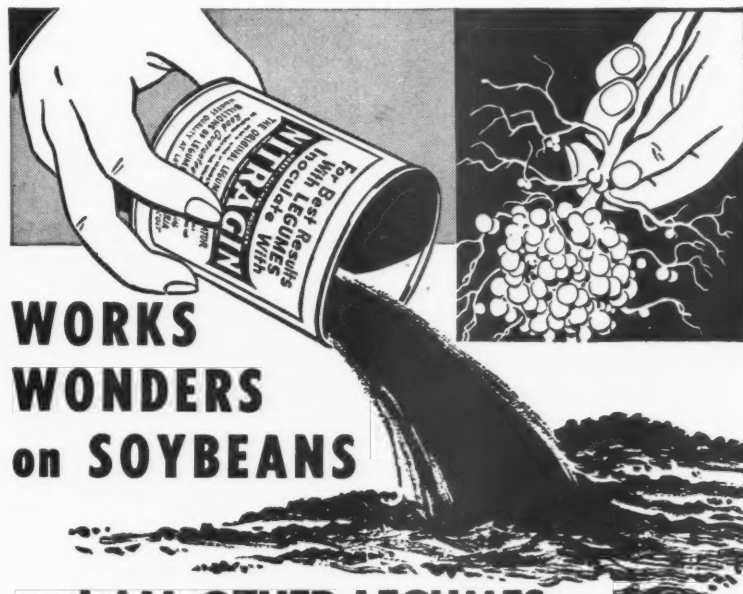
* * *

Two Indians were driving along at 70 miles an hour.

1st Indian—"I think we're getting near the reservation."

2nd Indian—"Why?"

1st Indian—"We're hitting more Indians."



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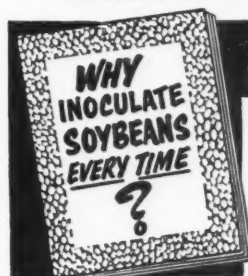
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Faculty Members Announce Retirements

by Lyle Gray '56

After 38 years on the faculty of the entomology department at Cornell University, William T. M. Forbes recently retired.

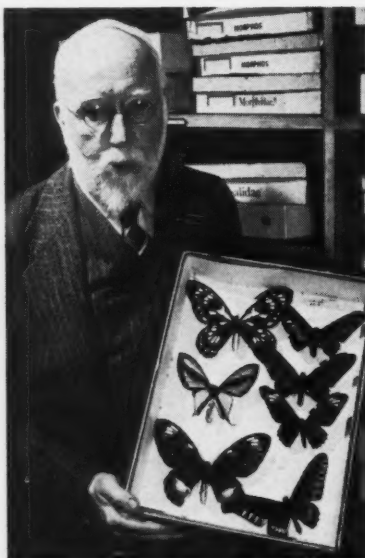
Joining the Cornell faculty as an assistant in entomology in 1915, he later became an instructor, and was an associate professor in entomology at the time of his retirement.

Professor Forbes was instrumental in building up and caring for Cornell's insect collection, the largest university-owned insect collection in the U. S. He has given particular attention to the section of the collection devoted to the Lepidoptera and has made an extensive study of the Lepidoptera of the New York area, which has resulted in a three-part work, "Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States". The first two parts were published several years ago, and the third is now ready for the press. Besides this work, Professor Forbes has written more than 150 shorter articles, mostly on entomology, which have appeared in scientific journals.

Professor Forbes is a member of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society founded at Cornell; Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity; corresponding member of the American Entomological Society and the En-

tomological and Geographical societies; and other scientific groups.

He has done considerable "foreign co-operation" work, mostly in helping South American entomolo-



College of Agriculture

Professor William T. M. Forbes.

gists in identifying or obtaining specimens. He is especially known for his work in the classification and geography of the Near East, and the psychology of vision.

Professor Forbes plans to spend about a year in Ithaca and then return to his home in Massachusetts.

Dr. A. A. Allen

The first professor of ornithology in the United States, Dr. Arthur A. Allen, retired from his post as professor at Cornell University late last year. However, "retirement" for Dr. Allen, who has worked with more than 10,000 students in some 45 years on the Cornell faculty, means only the end of formal classroom lecturing. He is maintaining his office in Fernow Hall at Cornell and will continue to make expeditions, write, photograph birds, and record their calls.

Dr. Allen has achieved recognition in recent years in this latter area. With Dr. P. P. Kellogg, associate professor of ornithology at Cornell, he has made sound recordings, thus enabling the public to hear and identify bird calls which cannot be described in words. These two men also have been working experimentally on synchronizing the recorded calls with movies of the birds. Already two complete films, one on the robin and one on the hummingbird, are being prepared for public distribution as the first in a prospective series.

Dr. Allen discovered the nesting place of the bristle-thighed curlew, the last of North America's 815 known birds to yield the secret of its nesting place, while leading a National Geographic Society expedition to Alaska. This discovery won him the Society's Burr Award in 1949.

Raising ruffed grouse successfully in captivity for the first time was an achievement for which he received the Outdoor Life Gold Medal in 1924.

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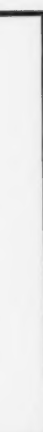
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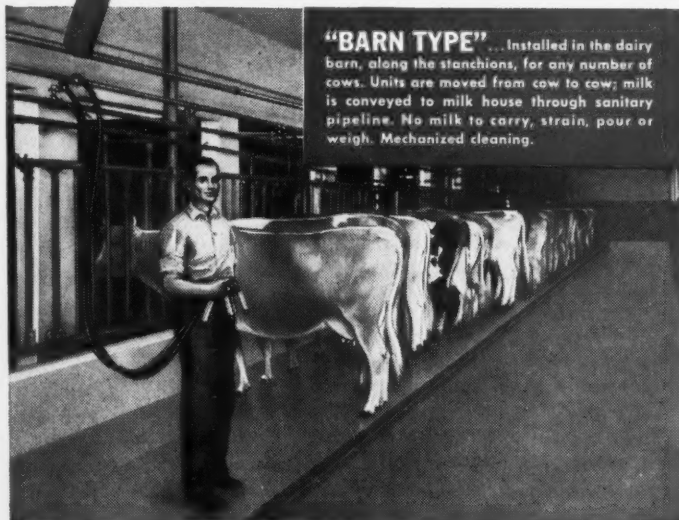
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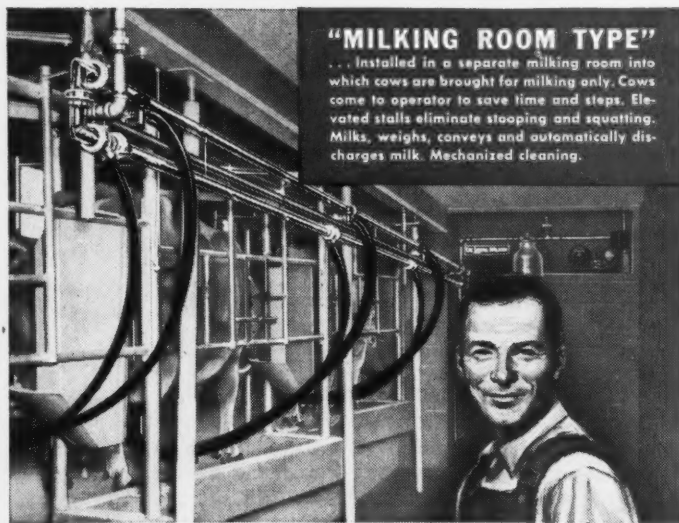
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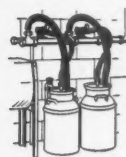
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ALUMNOTES



1934

As of February 1, **A. George Allen** took over his duties as 4-H Club Agent in Oneida County. In 1946 Mr. Allen started work in Clinton County as 4-H Club Agent when this program was newly organized in that county. Previous to this time he had spent four years working in extension work in Orange County. In 1951 Mr. Allen was honored for his radio work by Epsilon Sigma Phi, the extension fraternity.

1938

Doctor J. Norman Efferson has recently been named director of the Louisiana State University Experiment Station to begin work in July. Since he received his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1938, he has been a member of the Louisiana State University Staff. In 1948 he served as an International Commodity Specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture. In this capacity he studied food problems in Central and South America under the same title. He served with the International Basic Economy Corporation Research Institute in 1953 and helped plan a research program on the Institute's 10,000 acre farm in Venezuela.

1940

Serving as County Agricultural Agent in Cayuga County is **Winton Klotzboch**. He has been assistant county agent in Monroe County for five years and had worked two years in Cayuga County. He has also spent some time teaching Vocational Agriculture and has served with the United States Air Force for three and a half years.

1941

For the past eight and a half years, **M. Edgar Buckley** has been working in Columbia County. However, recently he moved to Greene County where he is now County Agricultural Agent.

1943

James S. Gold is now assistant County Agricultural Agent in Erie County. Since graduating from Cornell he has done some graduate work and has spent two years in the United States Navy. He has also spent eight years as a Vocational Agricultural instructor.

1946

Edwin Motsenbocker is now associate County Agricultural Agent in Monroe County. Before going to Monroe County, Mr. Motsenbocker spent over five years in Oneida County and a little over one year in Livingston County.

1947

Richard C. Bormboldt, who graduated from Cornell after a three year interruption of his college career during which time he served with the armed forces, is now assistant County Agricultural Agent in Seneca County. Since graduation he has been working with the GLF, first doing contact work and then later as an Assistant Manager. He started his new job last December.

1949

Doctor Doretta M. Schlaphoff, who received her Ph.D. from Cornell in 1949, has recently been elected Dean of the Kansas State College of Home Economics. She will begin her new duties in July.

1950

Since last December, **James Preston** has been County Agricultural

Agent for Steuben County. He has been summer assistant in Allegheny County for two summers and has worked in Steuben County for over three years as their assistant County Agricultural Agent.

Earle A. Wilde, who had a temporary appointment to Rensselaer County, has now been permanently appointed an assistant County Agricultural Agent to Otsego County.

1951

Bradley E. Donahoe went to Niagara County last September to help out during sabbatical leave of the County Agricultural Agent. Previous to this he had been assistant County Agricultural Agent in Tompkins County for two years.

Fred Annis is teaching vocational agriculture at Bradford Central School, Bradford.

Herbert Barber is fieldman for the National Grape Association Inc., Westfield.

Jim Dolliver is now serving in the Navy.

George Boateng is assistant farm agent in Farmville, Virginia.

Clinton S. Ayers has married **Anne V. Sutherland**, a former member of the Class of '55 in the Home Ec School. Both are now students at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

1952

James Sleight is now assistant County Agricultural Agent in Oneida County. Since his graduation from Cornell he has been working in Greene County.

1953

Joseph E. Narrow is now working as assistant County Agricultural Agent in Lewis County.

Edith A. Skillicorn is now working as Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Schenectady County.



they just
can't seem to collectivize
hands that touch the soil

Behind the iron curtain today a lot of commissars are saying, "ЭТО ПОСЛЕДНЯЯ КАПЛЯ!" We would say, "That's the last straw!"

You see, it has been the commissar's job to "collectivize" the farmers . . . to put the state between the man and the land. But, reports tell us, the collectivizing job is going badly. The muzhiks (little farmers) and the kulaks (big farmers) are just not falling in line.

Even in certain countries, folks who live by the land have inherited the freedom of the soil. The knowledge that a man should be free to make his own decisions seems to rise from the furrows to make its indelible mark.

Throughout history, serfdom has never produced good farmers. That's easy enough to understand . . .

Can you imagine a farmer who no longer makes his own decisions letting the moist, spring-warmed earth fall through his fingers? Can you picture a state-controlled farmer rubbing out kernels of wheat in the palm of his hand . . . blowing away the chaff and sampling the grain? Can you see a party farmer terracing his land, seeding waterways, or walking through the "south 40" with his sons? Can you picture such a farmer buying Modern Machines to boost his production and better his lot, or a farm-equipment dealer playing a prominent part in community affairs, taking a real interest in modern agriculture?

Hardly!

It takes free men to work the soil!

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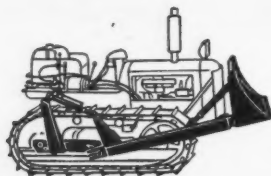
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Washington 25, D. C.

A report to you about the men and machines that help maintain International Harvester leadership.

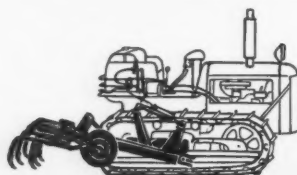
NEW McCormick® combination carrier for INTERNATIONAL® CRAWLERS

**...one frame for dozing
and tool bar tillage!**

Simply
head in
for dozing



back in
for tillage!



It's the new McCormick combination dozer and tool bar, for International 6 and 9 series crawlers. Booms are dozer *push bars*, also tool bar *draft members*.

This new way, a farmer can profitably use his crawler tractor extra hundreds of hours per year. At minimum cost, he can do both heavy-duty tillage and farm dozing — and thus increase earning power from his crawler tractor investment.

The farmer buys the basic machines: booms, mounting plates, hydraulic cylinders and hoses, and turnbuckles. Then he can select blade, heavy or medium duty tool bar, and ground-working tools, according to need; pay only for what he wants.

By easy stages, he can equip his crawler for both dozing and tillage work. He can take effective conservation steps — employ modern soil-working methods, including *deep* and *stubble-mulch* tillage.

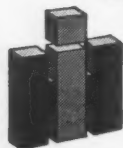


Build ponds, clear land, make contours, move dirt—do anything any farm dozer will do, with the big capacity blade for the new McCormick combination carrier.



Ditch, subsoil, chisel, stubble-mulch, list, furrow, field cultivate, check, bed, with the McCormick combination carrier equipped with tool bar.

International Harvester engineering teamwork produced the new McCormick combination carrier. International Harvester research, engineering and manufacturing men are constantly pooling their time and talent to provide equipment that makes work easier and the farmer's time more productive.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors ... Motor Trucks ... Crawler Tractors and Power Units ... Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1